WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. PUTNAM. MRS. TILTON IDOLIZED THEODORE. LOGSENELS OF IDEAS.

PAMILY WORSHIP CONTINUALLY MISS MOORE TELLS WHAT SHE SAW. When Theodore Began to Backslide and

Pick up Free-thinkers' Ideas from Stephen Pearl Andrews and his Female Associates-His Morose and Moody Fits which Could only be Driven Away by Public Applause.

Testimony of Mrs. Putnam Continued. NEW YORK, March 8.-The Brooklyn city court-room was not so crowded this morning as on previous days of the trial. This was in acordance with the instructions given by Judge Neilson, who wished to prevent overcrowding. In all of the windows of the court noiseless ventilators had been placed, which kept the atmos-phere perfectly cool and pure. Bessie Turner made her first appearance in the court this morring, accompanied by Mrs. Dunkley, and took her seat in the row usually occupied by Mrs. Til-ton and her friends. As she was not known her presence caused but little stir. Jeffreys, the sick eror, took his seat with the others, but looks still pale and weak. The defendant and his wife and Col. Beecher sat with the Plymouth gathering, while Tilton was seated among at his counse! . Tilton still keeps away from the proceed

resumed her place on the stand, and her direct examination was continued by Mr. Shearman, as follows: I was a member of Dr. Sterrs' church until after I went to the West. I never was a regular attendant of Plymouth church. I have had very little acquaintance with the defendant in this case. I have seen him in Tilton's house two or three times. The first time Beecher called Tilton took him to the study, and I went up there and was introduced to him. He frolicked with the children, and then went away. The next time I saw him was when Mrs. Tilton and he were going to see some sick person; 1 think it was Mrs. Orington. His first visit, I think, was in the morn-1 g, and my impression is that the others were

ng the morning also. I saw photographs of and he (Tilton) showed them to me with those of other eminent men. Tilton gave me one: I think they were all in small boxes on a table. I have seen books in Tilton's library with Beecher's autograph in them, and one of these he said he would give to me if I desired it. Counsel then moodiness. The witness said: I remember the letter sent by Mrs. Tilton through me to Tilton: the substance of it was that she could not bear such conduct from him.

TILTON'S FITS. Tilton was explaining his conduct. He said these fits were irresistible and beyond his control, and that they made every person about him un-happy. He said this was one of the penalties genius had to endure, and that as soon as he got genius had to endure, and that as soon as he got home and settled down these moods would depart from him. He said that if he could address an audience this mood would depart from him. He did address an audience shortly after, and this mood went off him. Tilton told me that he would rather be editor of the New York Independent than hold any other position. This was when we were in Washington. He said this also once in his own house in Livingston street. Mrs. Tilton said at one time that it would break Theodore's heart to leave his position on the Independent. Tilton asked my advice one time about

SENDING EMBSIE TURNER TO SCHOOL AT SYACK, as she was a girl of rare qualities and they might be improved; that her perceptions of musical qualities were very rare and intuitive, and that that Mrs. Tilton kept her too much confined looking after the children. I saw Tilton reading to her while in Southport in the summer of 1895. I, the fall of 1885 Tilton told me that he had almost given up going to church, and only went there to hear the music. I saked him if it was on account of Beecher he had given up churchgoing, and he said, "No." that he liked Beecher, as he was a great moral teacher and had rare qualities, but he thought Beecher's qualities were over-estimated. People were tired of old Calvanistic doctrines and wanted something treat. He said magnanimity was one of his gestest characteristics. The first time I visited Titon's Living-tion-street hous after they were so tied I saw Beecher's bust on a pedestal in the hall. When I beat called its far was introd to the wall. Tilton said this was Elizabeth's doing, and that Beecher had been SENDING HESSIE TURNER TO SCHOOL AT MYACK

A TRAITOR TO THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE. I remember making a visit to T.iton n s Sunday in November, 1866. He was orgaged in hanging pictures, at which I expressed my surprise and told him I had been at church. He said that he said he did not mean to speas disrespectfully of Dr. Storrs. He said he would never go to church to hear the gespel, but he would go to hear good music or a lecture. He said Elizabeth took all the care of the children, and should bring them up as she chose, but he hoped that they would not suffer from religious stirrings as he (Tilton) had done. Hessie Turmer came to me at Marietta, line 1870, and stayed there until Mrs. Tilton came. Mrs. Tilton came. Mrs. Tilton came. Mrs. Tilton came. Mrs. Tilton came to Marietta, accompanied by Maroid, I think, on October 50, and returned to New York on the 3d ef November fellowing. While she was there she allowed me to read a portion of Tilton's corespondence with her. Witness was asked if she read the letter which passed from Tilton to his wife stating his fear that he would lose his situation on the Brooklyn Union. To this counsel on the other side objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court.

Mr. Evaris rose to argue the matter, and the Court demurred to an argument being made on

the matter as the subject was fully understood.

Mr. Evarts said that as the letter was not in their peasesten he was entitled to give evidence with regard to its existence.

The Court still overrailed the proposition.

Witness then continued: I do not know what became of that letter; I remember Mrs. Tilton sending a letter in reply, of which a copy was made; I recollect an answer being sant to this letter; I sent it up stairs to her, and want up to see how she felt about it: I found her up there.

At this peint counsel for plaintiff objected, and Mr. Beach said: "This is an endeavor to snuggle in evidence after an objection was made." This latter expression was used in reference to the witness going on with her reply after an objection being made.

Judge Neilson said that it was wrong for Mr. Beach to have said this.

After some further argument Mr. Shearman put some other questions to witness with regard to the effect of this letter on Mrs. Tilton, which were also objected to by plaintiff's counsel and ruled out. Shearman then changed his line of questioning to another, and the witness said: I have long been acquainted with Mrs. Morse.

Mrs. Tilton's health was very feeble white at Marietta.

Gross-examined by Fullerton: I first became

Marietta.

Cross-examined by Fullerton: I first became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Tilton in the winter of 1855-16, when I was living in South Brooklyn. This continued until 1867, when I was married to Mr. Petnam and removed to Marietta, Obio. I then visited her two, three or four times a year, and some times spent a day at her house, except once when

I STATED ABOUT A WEEK.

I do not remember in what year this extended stay was made. I sometimes eaw Tilton greet his friends while at the house, and may have had a chit-chat with him on the 'u' jest. On one occa, sion Tilton and his wife were discussing the subject of kissing, and he said he would be sorry if any one should attribute such great importance to a kiss. Birs. Tilton was a woman of great devotedness, and exhibited great love to her husband. She endeawored to hide her husband's faults, and she frequently told falsehoods to hide them. I frequently chided her for the falsehoods she told. When Bessie Turner visited me at Marie tarhe was about seventeen years of age. She came to me in February, 1870. I STAYED ABOUT A WEEK.

SHE VISITED ME AGAIN SHR VISITED ME AGAIN
shortly after, and remained about eight weeks
before she went to school at Steubenville. Since
I came to this city I have been staying at 315
Greene avenue, where I have resided about eight
weeks. I came at Mr. Shearman's sunamons.
Bessie Turner is not stopping at the same house,
but is living with Mrs. Morse; I called on Mrs.
Morse, and Hessie Turoer was there; my sister
was with me: I did not talk with Bessie about
what I should testify when called on the stand.
I first heard of this scandal at the time of the
Woodhull publication; before this I beard rumors
of a difficulty. I first heard of it from Mrs. Tilton, in October, 1870. I felt at the time that
THIS WAS A GHEAT OUTRAGE.

THIS WAS A GREAT OUTRAGE.

THIS WAS A GHEAT OUTRAGE.

I niver felt argry with Dr. Storrs for the part he had taken in it. I thought the course he took in calling the Congregational Council was unwise. The witness was handed a letter, which she identified to be in her own writing, the words expressing herself angry with the two churches.

Fullerton then proposed to read the letter, which was objected to by Evarts.

Judge Nedison asked why the counsel proposed to use the letter; and he replied, as a contradiction to the witness.

The court allowed the letter to be read. It was addressed to Mrs. Tilton, and opened by returning thanks for the last number of the Golden Age, and then passed on to speak of her excitement on 'earning of the difficulty, declaring whe fest sorry for the court and angry with the two churches—Dr. E.'s and Dr. S.'s. The letter was dated appling the saver to the court, the witness replied that

In answer to the court, the witness replied that

her anger was against the two churches for the part they had taken against Beecher. Mrs. Futnam then left the witness stand, coun-sel on both sides being through with her. Mr. Shearman then called as the next witness

ARNA AUGUSTA MODIE, who took her seat and testified to Mr. Tracy: I is de in Brooklyn, and knew Mr. and Mrs. Tilton: I have known them about sixteen years; they were then boarding with Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Tilton's mother, on Livingston etreet; I boarded with Mrs. Richards, and we were members of the same family: Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's relations as husband and wife were then very happy; they went to reside on State street in 1860 or 1861; I was with them there; they then went to Livingston street and resided there a few months, afterwards removing to North Unford street; they had

In the household; they took the house in Oxford street for three years, and resided there during that time; I think I observed a change of Evangelical ideas in Mr. Tilton when he lived in State street, after I knew him three years; after he removed to Oxford street he said he did not believe one word of the atonement; Mrs. Tilton heard this and said, "Oh, you don't mean that," and he said, "Indeed I do;" the change eaused great suffering to Mrs. Tilton: I think he discontinued family worship when residing in State street, but it was continued by his wife, who conducted it and said grace at the table; he was never regular in his attendance at church, and this was the cause of discussion between him and myself; it was his hablt, so far as I know, to work on Sun, days; on one occasion I remember his speaking of rolling

HILLIARD BALLS IN A BILLIARD-ROOM.

I told him I did not think it right, as he was then engaged as a teacher in the Piymouth church Sunday school; he passed the matter off in a joking way, and the conversation dropped; when they went into their present house I visited them very frequently, but he was not often thore; his conduct to his wife was always very changeable; he said in Livingston street that a man and woman should not live together a minute after they had ceased to take pleasure in each other; in 1830 he brought Stephen Andrews to the house, and afterwards people of that kind; the in 1800 he brought Stephen Andrews to the house, and afterwards people of that kind; the woman who was with Andrews fixed his hair, "peeked" up in his eyes, rubbed her hand over his face, and told him what a lovely "sphere" he had: Mrs. Mcrse, Mr. Freeland; Mrs. Tilico and myself were present on that occasion; I think it was the second winter I knew them; I remonstrated with Tilton about this company, but he laughed, and would not treat the subject seriously; Mrs. Tilton OBJECTED TO THESE PARTIES.

OBJECTED TO THESE PARTIES

oming to the house. I do not know what Tilton's religious items were after his change of
views, nor did I ever hear him deny the divinity
of Christ. Mrs. Tilton was too self-depreciating;
she gave all the evidences of affection for her husband that a woman could give. He sometimes
used to treat her with a caress, and tell her how
lovely and beautiful she was; and at other times
he would quarrel with her and stay out until
midnight. My clore acquaintance with the family
was down to 1868, but I often sw them after that
at their house. The only fault I had with Elizabeth was, she made a fool of her husband with her

IDOLATET AND DEVOTION TO HIM. IDOLATRY AND DEVOTION TO HIM.

Cross-examined by Judge Fullerton; Mrs. Tilton never expressed regret for herself at being married to him, but only regret for him; I never herst him refuse to order a load of coal when his wile was sick, but he went out one time without saying whether he would order it or not; he did not say he went to the wrong place; he relused to take Mrs. Tilton to various places of amusement, at do one occasion to take her to a lecture. The wincess said she was not able to specify any of there occasions; she went to one lecture, it hink, with Wendell Phillips: he would not accompany us there; on being pressed for the reason that Tilton would not go, Mrs. Tilton said, "I do not think he was at home, but he was around there, some place." some place."

The witness put the court-room in a roar of laughter by describing how Tilton brushed up against his wife on her way home from the lec-

INNOCKING HER DOWN.

Mr. Fullerion then questioned her about the lat rylew with Stephen Pearl Andrews. She testified: It was about 12 o'clock when they left; I do not know whether they were there when I arrived or not; they talked about spheres and atmospheres, and a great many things beyond me; they talked steadily for two or three hours; I never talked on that occasion, and Mrs. Tilton spoke very little; they were not treated as intruders, but Mrs. Tilton sat and looked at them as if they were reatures about whom she knew nothing; I did not know then that Stephen Pearl Andrews had lectured at Mr. Beccher's house; this talk was offensive to me, but I stayed because I wanted to see it out: I always knew when Tilton was late because I slept with Mrs. Morse, and she would waken me when he would come home; she generally said then. INNOCKING HER DOWN.

After redirect examination by Tracy, which

Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, March 8 .- The municipal election in ugusta, Me., resulted in the election of a Republican for mayor. At Besfast the Citizens' ticket was elected over Democratic nominee.
 At Biddeford the Democrats elected the mayor.

New Hampshire Politics. CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The political cam-paign in this State has been conducted with unsampled vigor for the past week, and on the eve ampied vigor for the past week, and on the eve-election a careful canvass of the situation own that both parties are confident of electing eir candidate, the Republicans claiming Gow-ner and two out of three Congressmen. The sporties, however, will be small, and it is freely udicted by impartial observers that, as in last ar, there will be no choice for Governor by the onle.

publicans to call in the aid of the United State authorities, and of the actual presence there of the United States marshal. The excitemen grows cut of the fact that several hundred allen from different parts of the State have been natu-ralized before the police court of the city during the past few weeks, under the late law passed by the Lawishaure.

ommittee of the diocese of Vermont gave con-

ent to-cay to the consecration of Rev. Drs. De mittee of the Episcopal diocese of Northern New Jersey has decided in favor of Dr. Jagger as Bishop-elect for Southern Ohio, and against Dr. De Koven as Bishop of Illinois. VICKEBUTHO, March 8.—The standing commit-tee of the Diocese of Mississippi has refused to confirm Dr. DeKoven or Dr. Jagger. BALTIMORE, March 5.—The standing commit-tee of the Diocese of Maryland met to-day, and refused its assent to the consecration of Rev. Drs. DeKoven and Jagger as bishops of 11 in is and Sou bern Ohio.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 8.-A bold highway 5:30, within a half mile of the depot at Woodbury. on Miss Griscom. The young lady was returnin from Philadelphia, and when within a short di trem rainaceipins, and when within a short dis-tance of home was attacked by three roughs, who tied her to a tree and robbed her of nearly all of what valuables she had with her. The lady made good her escape by cutting the rope with her knife. Three tramps who applied for lodg-ings at the jail have been recognized as parties seen in the vicinity of the robbery, and have been held to await identification by the young lady.

St. Louis, March 8.-The steamer City Vicksburg, of the Memphis Packet Co., which left be: e Saturday evening for Vicksburg, with from 500 to 700 tons of freight, struck a log at Sheet

I ew Sloop-of-War. NORFOLK, VA., March 8 .- The new sloop-of-war Nonvola, v.A., march s.—Ine new shoop-ot-war Huron was successfully isunched at the navy-jard. She is one of the eight authorized by act of Congress approved February 10, 1873. Her battery will consist of one II-inch pivot gun, four broauside guns and one 60-pounder rine. She will be bark-rigred, and will also have a back-acting compound-screw engine of 800 horse power.

Black Hills. SIGUX CITY, March &-Beth Gordon an Stock Ciry, makes a Both Coron and Weltcher emphatically deep the story brought to Fort Laramie that the Sioux City party in the B'ack Hills are short of provisions. Letters brought by Gordon from nearly every member of the expedition state they have supplies to last til June.

Indiana Legislature. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 8 -Govern: Hendricks has called an extra session of the Legislature for March 9, because the former ses-sion falled to agree on the passage of some in-dispensable bills, including the general appro-priation bill.

BAUTIMORE, March 8 .- Mary Smith died at the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a Cathelie benevolent institution in this city, on Wednesday last, aged 117 years. She was born in Baltimer Mrs. Susan Carr (colored) died in this city on Friday evening, aged 105 years.

Anti-Cremation. HALIPAY, N. S., March 8 .- A dispatch from St. John, N. F., says the bodies of over forty per-sins who died at St. John.'s this winter have been temporarily interred in the know, which lies in such immense quantities in cemeteries as to pre-vent the opening of graves.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

BUFFET'S MONGREL MINISTRY

THE CARLISTS BOMBARDING OBIA

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SPAIN

After Six Hours' Battle and Heavy Losses the Alfonsists do not Claim a Victory-The Chances Against Them - Loss of the Steamer Cotherburg and Numerous Lives.

FRANCE.

on the Press-Buffet Forms Cabinet. PARIS, March 8.-The order forbidding the sale of the Nineleenth Century (newspaper) has been

It is reported that the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, and the Cabinet will be composed as follows: M. Buflett, Vice President of the Council; M. Duflaure, Minister of Justice; the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, Interior; the Duke Deeaseo, Foreign Affairs: M. Leon Gay, Finance; M. Wallon, Instruction: Gen. De Cissey, War; Admiral D. Montaignae, Marine.

An Expelled Bishop to be Made a Cardinal-

More War Rumors. LONDON, March 9 .- A special dispatch from Berlin to the Standard asserts that Archbishop Ledoschowski, who was expelled from the See of Posen by the Prussian Government, is to be ereated a cardinal at the approaching papal consist-

BERLIN, March 5.—The Taggolau, of this city, says: "The Government having been informed that France intended to order an experimental concentration of troops on her eastern frontier early in the spring, intimated to President MacMahen that it would direct the mobilization of two army corps on the Rhine if France persisted in carrying out the intention."

Virginius Treaty Signed-Fighting between Carlists and Alfonsists-Bombardment of

Oria. Spain and the United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed. The Alfonlists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners.

PARIS. March 8 .- Advices from Figueras, on the PARIS, March 8.—Advices from Figueras, on the Spanish frontier, report that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Alfontists near that fortress, which lasted six hours. The Alfoneists lost 300 killed and wounded. The Carlists are bombarding the town of Uria.

PARIS, March 8.—There is great difficulty in preventing the young King Alfonso from abdicating in savor of the Duke De Montpeller. The Herald correspondent in Spain gives this as an Alfonsiat rumor. Alfonsist rumor.

HENDAYE, March 8.—The Carlists have entered the province of Santander in strong force.
Reinforcements have been forwarded from Bil-bao to the troops in the province, and the trov-ernment has embargoed steamers for torpedo

GREAT BRITAIN. Shipwreck and Loss of Life-The Pope a Re

Loypen, March 8 .- A dispatch received to-day by the wreck of the steamship Gotherburg, in known, is twenty-two. LONDON, March 8 .- A special dispatch to the

LONDON, March 8.—A special dispatch to the Times states that the Pope has permitted the Austrian bishops to comply with the law requir-ing them to notify the suthorities of the names of priests appointed to livings. This is considered in Berlin as evidence that the Pope is actuated by political motives, as the resistance which he co-courages of Prussian bishops to a similar law is the principal cause of the present troubles with the Roman Church. the principal cause of the present troubles with the Roman Church.

LONDON, March 9, 5:30 a.m.—Colonel Herbert Sandford has been appointed official delegate of the British commission to the United States Cen-tennial Exhibition. This appointment is made in accordance with the request of the United States that a British representative be stationed of Philadelphia.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S POLICY.

His Reception in the Senate Quite an Ovation-Outline of His Views upon Public Affairs and Destiny of Parties. The following is the full text of the New York ohnson, a synopsis of which we received by tele; graph and printed in vesterday's REPUBLICAN Of the twenty-two Senators sworn in yesterday Mr. Andrew Johnson has been the object of the most conspicuous attention and curiosity. Arriving late on Thursday, his presence in the city was not generally known until he appeared in the He received many expressions of kindness and good feeling as he walked modestly down the main alsie to take anew the oath of Senator from Tennessee; but after the short session of the Sen-ate had closed, his seat was at once surrounded by Senators, Representatives, citizens and strangers who greeted the ex-President with unusual warmth. Some there were, no doubt, who approached him from curiosity, but generally the impromptu gathering, which was very dense, was made up of his friends who were glad to welcome him back to public life. Personally Mr. Johnson has always been popular in Washington, where he is regarded as a dignified, considerate and large-hearted gentleman. He hore himself with great self-composure, and if his mind went back to 1882, when he voluntarily retired from an un-expired term in that body, or if it dwelt on a later scene, when he was arraigned in that same cham-ber charged with high crimes and misdemeanors as President of the United States, he gave no indication of any emotion he might have felt. There were many who were not glad to see him back. Physically, Mr. Johnson has undergone less change during the past eight years than almost any Senator upon the floor. His hair may be a shade lighter, as it is undoubtedly somewhat There are neither hard lines nor deep wrinkles in his face, but his expression is a mixture of sadness and carnestness—an expression which has been habitual with him when in repose during the past ten years. His form is not bent, all his senses are acute, he is found and strong, and, take him all in all, at the age of 67, he is a remarkably well-preserved man.

After returning to his hotel yesterday from the

Capitol, there was A CONSTANT STREAM OF CALLERS, which did not cease until long into the night, and the cards upon his table piled one above another, and covering the top completely, were quite ap-palling. Among them were those of George Bancreft, Henry Wilson, Reverdy Johnson, and General Burnside. There were calls from many army and navy cofficers stationed here, with whom Mr. Johnson was always popular, and there were visitors, I have no doubt, upon whom, there were visitors, I have no doubt, upon whom, in the height of his power, Mr. Johnson had conferred favor. It was a source of much gratification and pride to him that he received so much attention. It was unexpected on his part, but mone the less acceptable. His modest quarters, on the second floor of an unpretending hotel, might have suggested to him, as they did to the visitor, that they were soarcely to be thought of in comparison with the gorgeous White House of the present day. His rooms, two in number, front on the avenue. Both are small—one arranged for a sleeping apartment, the other as a

ties, with an adequate conception of both, cannot be what the world calls comfortable. He may have a consciousness that he is doing what in his light seems for the best, but it is a wearing. his light seems for the best, but it is a wearing, straining life. If its duties and responsibilities may be east aside for recreation and physical enjoyment, so much the better, perhaps, for the occupant. But I assure you," added Mr. Johnson, evineing a good deal of interest, "that I would rather be in the United States Senate fourfold than be President, and you know me well enough to believe that I speak from the heart. I regard my triumph in 7 ennessee, after the hardest fight I ever engaged in, with more satisfaction than I could regard my return to the Presidency; and you know that I am not weak enough to suppose that that can ever be possible. My contest in Tennessee was a very interesting one and a very rignificant one. It was the fighting of Hood's army over again. There were many of his generals and high officers, with my pardons in their pockets, trying to beat me as they tried during the war. My triumph over such an opposition, with the aid of the people, was most grantfying. As for the position itself, I do not know—perhaps

I may do more good in the Senate than I could in the White House."

His visitor informed him that there was a good deal of surjosity and interest manifested by the press and

THE PUBLIC AS TO HIS PUTURE COURSEwhether he would act with the Republicans or the Democrats. He answered substantially in these words: "I can give no pledge as to my future course. I cannot say that I will act with fature course. I cannot say that I will act with one party or with the other. We have had too much of party, and I propose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear to my own judgment best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is supported by Republicans. We have had too much of parties. They have run the Government quite too long already, and they have well nigh destroyed it. It is time for the people to take hold. The shackles of party have caused incalculable mischief, and until the people to take hold. The shackles of party have caused incalculable mischief, and until the people throw them off we will have no conscientious and unselfish government. Caucuses and conventions are only the tools of managing politicians; the people have nothing to do with them. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place the country above party, and I hope tellive to see the time when the people will east off the yokes as they did in 1829.

WHEN THEY KLECTED ANDREW JACKSON.

WHEN THEY ELECTED ANDREW JACKSON, The breaking up of the Congressional caucus for the nomination of Presidential candidates began in 1824, when General Jackson was the people's candidate. The convention's candidate was beaten, but the election went to the House, and General Jackson was beaten also by the choice of Mr. Adams. At the next election the people triumphed over party. And it must be so in our

Then you do not intend to not with either "Then you do not intend to not with entury party in Congress, nor to go into caucus?"
"No," answered Mr. Johnson; "I will not be bound to vote for a measure that my judgment tells me is wrong. I must be the judge as to what is my duty. I am to be held responsible with the my own conselone, but but the proposition. what is my duty. I am to be held responsible not only by my own conscience, but by the people whom I shall try in a measure to represent."

"Hut what," asked his visitor, "is to be the outcome of the present condition of affairs?"

"I have unbounded confidence in the people. They are conservative. It is only the leaders who are radical—the men who manage conventions. The people lie between. You are in the North: I am in the South. You have radical Republicans in your section, and I have radical Democrats in mine. They are both dangerous. They are extreme, and might do a world of wrong, as they have dope, I may say, already. One party keeps the South stirred up to an uncommon degree, and the other embitters the people of the North against those of the South; and so this unhappy condition of affairs continues. Between these two radical elements,

MACH ALIKE DANGEROUS. are the people, the Conservatives. Tell me why should not they unite and burlishe sectionalists from the caucus, from the convention, and from power? The people, so to speak, have been in a vailey, and the party men have kept them from the high ground, from the mountains, where they could see what was going on. Whenever the people conclude, as they did in 1828, to view the field for themselves, they will break away on the one hand from the Radical Democrats and on the other from the Radical Republicans. Barke, one of England's greatest statesmen, and the faithful triend of America, forecold the present condition of saliars in this country remarking of his own. In effect, he said that it must be apparent to all unprejudieed minds that the badmen of the nation have combined and taken possession of the Government for selfish and corrupt purposes, and that it is the duty of good and wise men to associate and have concert of action, or they will fail one by one in a hopeless struggle."

"Are you despondent for the future?"

"No. I am not despondent, but I am anxious. I believe the people are coming to see their condition as they did in Gen. Jackson's time. they could see what was going on. Whenever

THE LATE ELECTIONS show that. I predicted, in a public letter in Jan-uary, 1871, what has occurred. At that time I used the following language: 'A party coming into power, without principle, without a creed, can have no tie, no common bond of union which will hold it together, other than the spoils of office will note it together, other than the spoils of omce and public plunder, which is the condition of the party how in power, and on account of which it will be retired, by common consent, to the shades of private life, amid its reeking corruption and flagrant disregard of principle, having justly in-curred the condemnation of an injured and be-trayed people. I do not," said Mr. Johnson, warming somewhat with his subject, "care as to warming somewhat with his subject, "care as if forms and plans. The Government should be administered for itself and not for party. Yo will recall the lines of Pope:

"For lowins of government let fools contest, That which is best administered is best."
As for existing parties, they must change. The have already begun to

DISINTEGRATE AND DISSOLVE. The Conservatives, the people, only want a nucleus upon which to form. Then they will

rystallize and become solid."

"Will you participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution of Mr. Morton?"

"That I cannot say," replied the ex-President. "That I cannot say," replied the ex-President,
"I am heartily opposed to the Louisiana difficulty so far as Government action is concerned.
The scenes upon the assembling of the Legislature were scarcely to be approved by anybody.
My theory reaches even to the Louisiana difficulty. The Conservatives are the best citizens in
New Orleans. They are not the Kellogg people
on the one side, nor the rebel element on the
other. The Conservatives, meaning the people
of Louisiana, are equally opposed to both. Sheridan's conduct has not surprised me. I found it
necessary to remove him from New Orleans after
I had sent him there, and to replace him with
Gen. Hancock, whose orders on taking command
did much, by their temperate tone and by the acknowledgment of the superiority of civil over
military law to encourage and foster peace. You
must remember in 1886 or 1887.

THE CASE OF TENNESSEE.

THE CASE OF TENNESSES. Governor Brownlow asked for troops of General Thomas, then commanding that department. The case was very similar to that of Louisiana. The request for troops was sent by General Thomas to General Grant, who forwarded it to the Secre-tary of War, Mr. Stanton, and by him it was sent

tary of War, Mr. Stanton, and by him it was sent to me as President. The application for United States troops was disallowed, and Secretary Stanton wrote the dispatch."

"Will you not, in your new position, have an opportunity to pay off some old scores? You must have a mass of facts against many of the leaders of the parties of to-day."

"Whatever I may have I do not say, but I shall use nothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one. I do not represent myself, but Tennessee. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters, and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish, nor friends to reward. I have buried resemments, and have forgotten the III-treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties that are now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain."

A cable telegram from Rome announces that

Cardinal Lorenzo Barili is dead. Mrs. Ann Carroll Fitzhugh Smith, widow of the late Gerritt Smith, died at Peterboro' on Saturday. Wm. R. Coddington, collector of customs at Perth Amboy, N. J., is a defaulter to the amount

of \$25,000, and has been suspended from office.

The Montana Heroid says Senator Sharon has yet two unmarried daughters. And he gives his daughters \$1,000,000 apiece when they get mar-Col. Geo. Handy Smith, a prominent Republi

can politician in Philadelphia, and for a number of years a member of the Pennsylvania Legisla-ture, is at Willard's. Assistant Secretary Conant has gone to New York to consult with members of the syndicate relative to the call to be made this week for

Don't be too loud in your hallelujahs over the exit of Butler, ye Democratic-Rebel horde. Sup-pose Gen. Butler should move over into Buffin-ton's old district and run for Congress? Ah!

ter Examiner, and naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, is in the city, the guest of Col. Sam. Barr, of the Senate Foreign Relations already noticed the striking resemblance of Col. Bassett, Keeper of the Seals and Locks of the Senate Chamber, to the new West Virginia Sen-

Major Jack Hiestand, the editor of the Lancas

ator Caparton. Mr. Levi P. Luckey, private secretary to the President, and Mr. George D. Benjamin left here on Sunday night with the remains of Mrs. Ben-jamin for Dixon, Illinois, where the remains of Mrs. Benjamin are being taken for burial. Attorney General Williams, Secretary Delano

Assistant Secretary Cowan, Senators Morrill,

Spencer, Dorsey, Windom, Ramsey, Sherman, Boutwell Representatives Donnan, Huribut, Rusk, Parker, Nash, Elkins, Moore and Albright had audiences with the President yesterday. Sam. Randall, a Democratic pet of the exham's. On Thursday evening the solid boys of the Democratic Americus Club of Philadelphia are to give Randall a send off for the Speakership. Mr. Bracebridge Hemyng, widely known as "Jack Harkaway," the author of many success-

ful stories for the rising generation, and Mr. Henry C. Emmet, the novelist, are at Willard's, and are embodying their opinions of America men and manners for Frank Leslie's Illustrate eper. Ex Speaker Blaine will leave here for Phili delphia to-day, where he is to be given a recep-tion, and entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening by one Bingham, who has grown fat and rich on official swag, and who now holds the po-sition of clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, and CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY REDEEMED.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS. Decisions Upon the New Tariff Bills-

Cost of Transportation of Currency

-Circular of the Redemption Agent-Regulation and Teansfer of Silver Coinage.

Legal Tenders Called In. In accordance with the act of Congress directing him to retire in legal tenders eighty per cent, of

Secretary Bristow will, at an early day, call in about \$1,250,000 of legal tenders. Financial Exhibit. The following is the financial exhibit of the

Freasury Department up to the close of business yesterday: Currency, 89,779,700; special depositof legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$46,170,000; coln. \$75,122,988; including coin pertificates, \$22,425,100; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000 Legal Tenders Retired.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of \$1,285,100 legal tenders, in accordance with the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875, this amount being eighty per cent. of the circulation issued under the provisions of the new act. This action reduces the outstanding legal ender circulation to \$380,714,900.

Emempt from Increased Duty. quest'on as to whether the provisions of he new tax and tariff bill apply to goods on board of vessels that have arrived at the port of their custom-house of that port, but had not discharged their cargoes at the time the bill became a law,

the Treasury Department decides such goods exempt from the provisions of the act. Silver Coinage. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to uspend the coinage of twenty-five cent pieces on the Pacific slope, and hereafter coin for the use of hat section the twenty-cent pieces authorised by

an act of the late Congress. Twenty-five-cent pieces will be coined as usual in the East for circulation. A sufficient quantity of twenty-cent pieces will be coined on the Pacific slope to supply the States of Texas, New Mexico and Arisona. The Secretary has also directed the trans-fer of \$1,000,006 in small silver coins, under the act of January 14, 1873, from the assay office in New York to the sub-treasury in that city. New Treaty with Spain-The President will in a few days send to the Senate the new treaty which has been negotiated

with Spain by Hon, Caleb Cushing. The main es of this treaty are the amendments to the welfth and eighteenth articles of the treaty of 1796. These articles authorized the seizure of any surported vessel by the war ships of the two contracting Powers, during peace or war, upon the high seas, or within the waters of the respective nations. This is prohibited by the new treaty. There are some other provisions for the better security of the property of the subjects of the two nations, but the exact nature of these stipulaons are not known. This treaty was negotiated with the Serrano Government.

Internal Revenue. Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that "notes payable at bank are subject to stamp tax, if there is any understanding between the bank and maker thereof that such notes shall be paid by the bent and charged in maker's account

like ordinary checks."

The following appointments were made yesterday: W. J. O'Brien and Wm. Lawrence, store-keepers, First district of Tennessee. Gaugers—Philip Delisch and John Sendlingers, First distriet, Ohio: John F. Mason, Second district Geor-

The receipts from internal revenue reported erday were \$676,144.49. From enstoms reve-

Work of Redemption.

Work of medemption.

A statement prepared at the National Bank Redemption bureau of the Treasury shows the total amount of national bank notes received for redemption up to the first of the present month to be \$85,142,758, and the amount of notes redeemed and paid for \$75,950,376. The difference between the above amount and the amount re-ceivee is the amount of notes of national banks failed in liquidation or reducing their circulation sorted out by the agency and re-deemed by the Treasury in legal-tenders, and of bank notes fit for circulation exchanged with the Treasury for notes unfit for circulation. The amount of national bank notes assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency was \$66,598,695. The difference between the above amount and the amount redeemed was the amount of notes in the agency in the various stages of asscriment on the 27th ult. Express charges paid on national bank notes received _ or redemption and United States currency returned there fore was \$33,530.84. The average rate of express charges to February 1, 1875, was 23 1/4 of one per ent, of the amount transported, or 23 1/2 per

housand dollars.

The following important circular has just been The following important circular has just been issued by the redemption agent and United States Treasurer, Gen. Spinner:

In order to facilitate the issue of new circulating notes by the Comptroller of the Currency in return for national bank notes redeemed by this agency, the redeemed notes are in all cases delivered to the Comptroller within twenty-four hours after my calls are musde; and as soon as the reimbursing draft is received, or the reimbursing remittance counted, he is advised that a like amount in new notes may be forwarded. Delays in forwarding new notes to banks are often due to

to reimburse by draft instead of United States currency.

When banks hold national bank notes, unfit for circulation, which they intend to send to this agency for redemption, such notes may be for-warded to reimburse me for their notes redeemed, as well as in anticipation of calls as heretofore, thus saving the express charges on the legal-tender notes which would otherwise be returned. United States currency and finational bank notes, whether for redemption or credit, should always be forwarded in separate packages, properly marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and should be accompanied by a separate latter of advice. Only notes clearly unfit, for circulation are delivered to the Comprisiter of the Currency for destruction. Notice of the amount of the notes fit for circulation redeemed for each bank will be given in due time.

The Senate Committees.

The Senate Committees. Yesterday the canous committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Legan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrith, of Me., Sargant, Wright and Spencer, appeinted to revise the standing committees of the Senate, held a session, and committees of the Senate, held a session, and com-

pleted their labors, which will be announced in the Senate to-day. The chairmanship of the comnittees remain unchanged, except where heretomittees remain unchanged, except where heretoiore filled by an outgoing Senator, but the usual
rule of promoting the second on the list to the
chairmanship has been deviated from in several
instances. The committee agreed to recommend
that the request of the Democrats for a representation of three on the committees of nine and
two on the committees of seven should be granted.
The following is the list, of the new chairmen as
agreed upon: Post Offices and Post Ecads—Hamin; Commerce—Conkling; District of Columbia— Spencer; Revision of Laws—Boutwell; Pensions —Ingalls; Claims—Wright; Public Lands—Ogleaby; Contingent Expenses—Jones; Enrolled Bills—Wadleigh; Civil Service and Retrenchment-Clayton; Territories-Hitchcock; Education and Labor—Patterson; Revolutionary Claims—Conover; Railroads—West. General Barnside goes on the Committee on Military Affairs in place of Mr. Sprague, and Mr. McMillan sucseeds Mr. Carpenter on the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mesers, Mitchell, Harvey

Nominations to the Senate. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-doy: Godlove S. Orth of Indiana, to the Senate to-doy: Godiove S. Orth of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, minister resident of the United States at Censtantinople; Wm. A. Perrington, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro. United States Consuls—Joseph S. Potter, of Massachusetts, at Stuttgart; Wm. Crosby, at Talcahusans; John Murphy, of New York, at Minatilian; Eden G. Kelton, at Massalan; Frederick Holbrock, of Vermont, at Odessa; H. G. O. Chase, of Massachusetts, at Petronuloswitz, Joseph Rawics, at

Marshal, Eastern district, Texas; Sherman Co-nant, United States Marshal, Northern Florida; LIFE IN SOUTH OF FRANCE, nant, United States Marshal, Northern Florida: J. G. Hamilton, of Ohio, Indian agent, Sisseton, Dakota; John Ulrich, receiver public moneya, La Crosse, Wis.; Frederick Fleischer, register, same place; Wm. P. Bartiett, register, Eau Claire,

Pension Agents,—Sidney Mead, at Canandal-gua, N. Y.; Edward E. Small, Hangor, Me.; Chas, H. Belvin, Raleigh, N. C.; John T. Rankir, Vicksburg, Miss. John A. Heistand, naval effi-cer, Philadelphia, Pa. Theodore G. Boag, ap-praiser of merchandise, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. John M. Woodworth, supervising surgeon general Marine hospital service.

Surveyors of Customs-Wm. J. Smith, Merphis, Tenn.; J. C. Abererembie, Burlington, lows;

Delos E. Lyon, Dubuque, Iowa.
Collectors of Customs-Wm. P. Hiller, Nantucket, Mass.; Charles S. Swift, Barnstable, Mass.; Charles G. Manning, Albemarie, N. C.; Robert W. Fitzhugh, Natches, Miss. Collectors of Internal Revenue—A. J. Ransier, Second district, S. C.; Howard Knowles, Fifth

Postmasters—John J. Martin, at Montgomery Als., Daniel T. Hunt, Rochester, N. Y.; John C. Adams, Newburgh, N. Y.; John S. Hull, New Philadelphia, Ohio; A. S. McClure, Wooster, Ohio; Silas Mazim, Brockville, Pa.: Levi C. Leib, Ashland, Pa.; Mrs. A. Creveland, Catasaugus

surgeon; H. E. Frick, to be assistant engineer. The following to be additional paymasters in the army, with the rank of major: Captain Frank M. Coxe, of the Second infantry: Captain Alfred E. Bates, of the Second cavalry: Captain John P. Williams, of the Fifteenth infantry; William M. Maynadier, of Md.; C. Irving Wilson, of N. Y.; John E. Blaine, of Montana: Wm. H. Eckles, o Pa.; C. K. Breneman, of Texas; Jus. R. Roche, of D. C., and R. H. Towie, of Oregon. Army Promotions—Captain Wm. Silvey, to be major; First Lieutenants Wm. Harper, jr., Wm. E. Van Reed, C. P. Eakin and J. P. Sanger, to be captains: Second Lieutenants D. D. Johnson D. R. Burnham, George M. Love, Robert H. Pat-terson, C. L. Best, Jr., George W. Deshler, C. C. Morrison and H. P. Kinsbury, to be first lieuten-

Railroads in Territories. The following is a corrected copy of what is known as the "Territorial right of way bill," it being based on the bill introduced in Congress last year by Mr. McCormick, and urged by the Territorial Delegates. It will save special legis lation, and stimulate the construction of railways

lation, and stimulate the construction of railways where they are much needed:

An act granting to railroads the right of way over the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized under the lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organised under the laws of any State or Territory, except the District of Columbia, or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of one hundred fect on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, material, earth, stone and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shope, side-tracks, turnouts and water-stations, not to exceed in amount twenty agres for

cach station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Sec. 2. That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or road-bed upon such right of way, passes through any canyon, pass or defile, shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use or occupancy of the said canyon, pass or defile for the purposes of its road, incommon with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade. And the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass or defile shall not cause the disuse of any wagen-road or other public highway now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon-road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation; and where any change in the location of such wagon-road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass or defile, said railroad company shall, before smering upon the ground occupied by such wagon-road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as periect a manner as the original road: Provides. That such excenses shall be

by such wagen-road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as periect a manor as the original road: Provided, That such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying or using the same canyon, pass or defile.

See, 5. That the Legislature of the proper Territory may provide for the manner in which private lands and possessory claims on the public lands of the United States may be condemned; or where such provision has not been made, such condemnation may be made in accordance with section three of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, approved July 1, 1852," approved July 1, 1854.

Sec. 4. That any railroad company desiring to secure the benefits of this set shall, within twelve months after the location of any section of swenty miles of its road, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and, if upon unsurveyed isnds, within twelve months after the location of any section of twenty miles for the district where such land is located a profile of its road; and upon approval thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a profile of its road; and upon approval thereof way: Provided, That if any section of aid road shall not be completed within five years after the location of said road.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any such uncompleted shall not be forfeited as to any such uncompleted shall not be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road.

Sec. 6. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military, park or Indian reservation, or other lands specially reserved for sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by treaty stipulation or by act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 6. That

Called Session. MONDAY, March 8. Mr. CLAYTON submitted a resolution to ap point a committee of four members of the Committee on Indian Affairs and three members o the Committee on Territories, to visit

SENATE.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY affairs there, the manner in which justice is administered, the wants of the inhabitants thereo in regard to self-government, and to report at the

the resolution was not in order, as at a called session of the Senate no business of a legislative character not looking to legislation can be con-Mr. SAULSBURY opposed the authority to send out any committee during the recess at the public expense without there was some great object to be gained by it.

Mr. CLATTON, while not proposing to discuss

the merits of the question at this time, said there were very important questions to be considered in connection with this question.

The VIOE PRESIDENT said he would sub-Mr, EDMUNDS said this was an important

question, and he moved to postpone its further consideration till to-morrow; which was agreed

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the ap-pointment of Mr. EDMUNDS as a member of the board of directors for the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for two years from March 3, Mr. MORTON called up his resolution for the

MR. PINCHBACK

MR. PINCHBACK

to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said this matter of Mr. Pinchback had been so elaborately discussed that everyold member of the Senate was thoroughly acquainted with it, and no doubt tired of it. Still as there were a number of new Senators who might not have given so much attention to it, he would briefly state the reasons why, in his opinion, Ma. Pinchback should be admitted. He argued that Mr. Pinchback's credentials were in due form, that his case was a prime facte one, and that any doubts as to his right to hold the seat should be investigated afterwards. He quoted several precedents to sustain his argument. He specified particularly the recent cases of Mr. Goldfrewards and Mr. Spracks. In the cases of both of these Senators objection was made to their being sworn in on account of questions being pending as to the legality of their elections. The Senate decided that they should be sworn in on the prima fact case, and the investigation should be conducted afterwards. He also quoted at some length from the action of the Senate in relation to the case of Gen. Shields.

He held that the integrity of this body required that when an applicant presented his credentials in due form he should be admitted; otherwise, on frivolous objections the numerical majority of one party might be maintained for a long time. He then set forth that the Senate had no right nor power to go behind the credentials indue form he should be admitted; otherwise, on frivolous objections the numerical majority of one party might be maintained for a long time. He then set forth that the Senate had no right nor power to go behind the credentials in due form he should be admitted; otherwise, on frivolous objections the numerical majority of one party might be maintained for a long time. He then set forth that the Senate had no right for power to go behind the credentials in the form the action of orwards. Mr. Kellogg has been the Governor follow, issue in point of fact for more than two opens. Governors has not recognized by all the ernment of the State. The Montagr government had never any other existence than one paper. In the face of all these facts in this case there is no principle or no precedent by which the Senate can refuse to recognize the axising government of Louisians, or the validity of the credentials signed by Mr. Rellogg. Without concluding Mr. Monton gave way, and the Senate went into executive session; after which it adjourned.

FUNERAL OF A BRAVE JACK TAR.

THE GALLANTRY OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

GAIETIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE GAMBLING HELLS OF MONACO.

nation of the Cames-When to Stop-Southern France and Southern California Contrasted-Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

The letters printed below have been crowded out by the press of other matter during the ses sion of Congress:

[From our own Correspondent.] I have often had pleasant or sad adventures, but never have I encountered one whose be-ginning was so sad, and whose end was so traught with pleasant results, as upon the morning that we made our first excursion to Ville day. I remark it, because beautiful days have not been too frequent of late. The road leading to Villefranche, the one alluded to in my last letter, affords many beautiful views of considera. ble extent, for it is terraced along the sides and around the end of a bold promontory which pro-jects into the sea. It is so smooth, so solid and so free from dust that nothing in the way of exer cise seems more pleasant to me than rolling over it in an easy earriage. The doctor who recommended passive exercise is a doctor after my own

VILLEFRANCHE. After half an hour's drive Villefranche was reached. It is a quaint little cluster of stone houses, perched upon the steep hillside, with very narrow passageways, by courtesy called streets. Near by, to the right, is a small French fort. In fact, the tewn is a French naval station. The bay is excellent, and upon its tranquil blue wa ful American frigate Franklin, and near by s French and a Russian man-of-war. The sight o the flag awoke a feeling of patriotism which had been dormant in my breast since birth; or was it, perhaps, a feeling of pride that the Franklin

was the finest boat of all?

After we had walked through the narrow streets, had smelled the unpleasant odors, and had admired the magnificent views to our hearts' content, we came back to the carriage, and were just about to start for Nice when the solemn sound of a dirge felt upon our ears. Pausing for a moment, we saw coming towards us a sad pro-cession of officers and sailors. As they drew nearer we became more interested, for we no

worse american uniforms, and our driver told us that the day before—
Christmas day—a sailor on the Franklin had been secidentally shot by a comrade. This, then, was the funeral. By this time the procession had drawn quite near, and we paused that it might pass. First marched the band, playing the mounful dirge; next came the chaptain, just preceding the sailors bearing a coffin draped with the American flag and with flowers, followed by a double file of sailors. The same idea flashed upon us all that it would be becoming and appropriate to join the procession, and thus to pay our respects to our flag and to the one it covered. Therefore we fell into line and wended our way slowly up the steep hillside to the little cometry. That poor fellow did not go unwept to his grave, for one American woman stood at its side, and tender, womanly tears paid a tribute to his memory. When the simple service was finished and we were about to drive away, satisfied with our couldition of patriotism and sympathy, we were pleased to meet the chaplain, who introduced himself to us, and after relating the partic-WORE AMERICAN UNIFORMS. were pleased to meet the chaptain, who intro duced himself to us, and after relating the partic ulars of the accident which had ended so sadly invited us on board the Franklin to breakfast, at

was a Scotchman, who had served three years, and, after a short visit to an aged mother in Scotland, had recently returned and re-entisted. Although searched for arms, as is the custom, he had in some way retained a pistol, and on Uhristmas it was secidentally discharged in the hands of a comrade, to whom he was showing it. The hall entered his heart, killing him instantly. Mitchel is reported as an excellent messmate, and as one of the best men on the vessel. What is even more to his honor, I think, is the fact that he was a good son. He had sent to his mother the day before his death a share of his carnings as a Christmas present. Poor fellow: his was a said fate! But his aged mother, olerond by the mournful news, is more to be pitted. Those who are gone need not be mourned. Grisve only for those who are left.

To this introduction to Chaplain Benglass, thus brought about, and happening so soon after my arrival. I am indebted for many favors and atter. NAMED THOMAS MITCHEL

To this introduction to Chaplain Benglass, thus brought about, and happening so soon after my arrival, I am indebted for many favors and attentions, and for all that has been most agreeable to me at Nice.

That great numbers of Americans spend their time and money in Europe is a fact well known and frequently commented upon at home. But to gain any adequate realization of it eno must go and see the crowd. At Nice we are fully represented, and it is a fact well recognised that the Americans, and especially the officers of our Moditerranean squadron, form the centre about which the brilliant society of this the most fashionable winter resort in Europe revolves. Generally one or more

winter here, and then Nice is gay. When the versels are called away, then Nice is stupid. Last season our fleet was ordered to Key West, and consequently many of the people who had come here for the winter went elsewhere, saying that without the American squadron Nice was not especially attractive. At present, in addition to the Franklin, the Congress and the Juniata are also here. The officers of the three boats are one in all sorts of joilification. They are always invited, and they go a great deal. If they failhil all their social dutiest must keep them busy. For instance, last Monday night there were four large receptions; on Tuesday there were three, and a grand dinner at the Prefect's.

The following aneodote gives an idea of

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

At the Hotel des Anglais, one evening, there was given the most brilliant ball of the season. When the dancing and the galety were at their height, an Englishman standing at the door suddenly exclaimed, "Why, dahmn me, there is no one dancing but sailors!" The remark was apropos, for there was only one civilian on the floor. The mass of gentlemen dancing were American naval officers.

of gentlemen dancing were American naval officers.

In return for all this politeness and attention to
the admiral, the captain and the officers of the
Franklin have given dancing matinees upon the
vessel on Tuesdays from 1 till 5-p.m. These matinees have been more brilliant and crowded each
successive time, and the invitations have been
eagerly sought for by all nationalities. Upon
each occasion a canopy, draped with flags within,
is arranged over the upper deck. The masts are
transformed into pyramids of brilliant green foliage and flowers. Among the other floral decorations an American flag, composed of white
camillias, red rose-buds and blue violets, was
most conspicuous. Upon this deck and upon the
gun-deck below there was dancing. The gusses
were received upon the upper deck and handed
down to delicious refroshments below. Standing
att, it was most amusing to look at the elegant
mob as it whirled in a walts, or rouped or bumped
in a galop. So great was the crowd at the last
reception that dancing was not easy. I saw numbers of collisions volent enough TO HAVE WILLED THE LADIES INVOLVED.

were not the dear creatures proof against every-thing at a dance. What a jam it was of elevant-ly-dressed women and gally-decorated men: What a chatter of English, German and French arose when the music paused! And let us glory in the American ladies, the most beautiful to be found in Egrope. when the muste paused! And let us glory in the American ladies, the most beautiful to be found in Europe.

There must be a luil in the gaiety for a few days, for the Franklin will leave on Monday for Lisbon, to take on board the new commander of the Mediterranean squadron, Admiral Worden, of monitor fame. Admiral worden relieves Admiral Case, who retires full of honors, which, we hope, he may live years to enjoy. He it is to when the nation is indebted for the efficient service rendered by the New York navy yard during the war. Although not having at that time the nominal control of affairs, his executive abilities were fully recognized, and honor was given to whom honor was due. Last winter Admiral Case had command of the feet at Key West, when we had prespective difficulties with Spain. His management there, it will be remembered, was the subject of compliment from the Navy Department at Washington. He takee home with him a staff of popular officers, the regret at whose departure is only softened by the expected arrival of the amisble staff under Admiral Wordes.

The Franklin hopes to return by the let of

les. The Franklin hopes to return by the lat o

In addition to the ordinary routine of social lite there are the Italian Opera and the Opera Bouffe to lend their attractions. The Italian Opera Bouffe to lend their attractions. The Italian Opera is the most fashionable place of resort for the upper classes. It may be called gay, I presume, upon ordinary occasions; but when some singer is announced as extraordinary, and when the prices of the seats are treblad, then it is britiliant. As in many of the older theatres of Europe, here there are more boxes than in the modern buildings. In fact, what we know now-adays as the dress circle and first gallery, are here there for the seather of Nice was crowded into this theatre upon the appearance of PREQUENT GUEST ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

Madame Belocca, a singer of sultivation, but not of remarkable sweetness or power, and who, saddest of all for a prima donna in "Bomnanbula," is exceedingly plain. I have never seen ladies with as much dress in one sense, and as little in another, as upon that evening. There was more modesty displayed upon the stage than in the boxes. As a result, the boxes attracted the most attention, and the singers were left to warble without much appreciation.

The Upera Boutte is smother fashionable resort for fashionable gentlemen, and if one does

for fashionable gentlemen, and if one does

NOT KNOW VERY WICH PHRINGH
it is a barmless place. In France the actors
suppose the andience to know the language, and
consequently confine themselves to doubleentendre. But in America the case is different.
The sudience, knowing no French, will not be
satisfied unless the reputation of the Opera Bouffe
is sustained by appropriate and telling gestures.
Unfortunately, another attraction for the Amerteans is Monaco, that dangerous but delightful
place is only one half an hour distant by rail.
There is a report current that Eczilish gentlemen
have ceased to bring or send their sons to Nice
because of the dangerous proximity of Monaco,
Crowds of people staying here so to the easing to
opend the day. We, too, are going there soon to
see the fun—at least.

HYERES, FRANCE Pebruary 7, 1875. We went to Monte Carlo, as we had intended This celebrated gambling place is generally spoken of as Monaco; but, in reality, the casino is at Monte Carlo, the nossheastern part of the dimin-utive principality of Monaco. The nest railway station is at the foot of the hill, which is crowned by the casino and its auxiliaries. A finely-graded road and a flight of handsome steps lead to this. the most beautiful but most dangerous place in Europe. The hill is terraced into a magnificent garden, so carefully kept that the walks, the fountains, the flowers, the shrubbery and the green grass are singularly attractive. The casino suilding is of stone, and has the appearance of a building is of reduce, and the appearance of a handsome villa. It contains the gambling hall proper, which is more pelitely called by the French salle-de-yen; a music-room, a readingroom and numerous offices. The second story con-tains—I really cannot say what; but as it was not in use when we were there, I neglected to in-

stands very near and furnishes accommodations for the visitors. There are also restaurants, and shops where articles are sold at enormously high

The gambling hall is finished after the Moorish style of architecture, copied from the Albambra, I fancy. However that may be, it is very beautiful with its gilding and bright colors. The light that comes through the shaded windows is sub-dued, and would be called dim and religious in a dued, and would be called dim and religious in a church. There are four roulette tables and one for treute-quarante. Four bankers are seated at the middle and one at each end of each table. The four in the centre have charge of the piles of mousy before them, out of which they pay the losses of the bank, and each is armed with a little rake to draw in the gains.

It was on Saturday, a little after noon, when we reached Monte Carlo, and we want immediately to the casino, that we might see the fashionable people before they returned to Nice or Menten. Their retreat, semetimes victorious, but ottener dissatrous, takes place about 4 o'clock, after which hour

after which hour THE DEMI-MONDE HAR POSSESSION.

Cards of admission are necessary before one can enter this room, and children are not admitted as all. In the music hall the orchestra was clashing away, and many people were talking and promenading about, but not a sound of it penetrated the thick walls to disturb the quiet of the gambling place, only broken by subdued conversation and the clink of the gold. The fashionable world was still there, standing three deep around the tabies and deeply absorbed in play. Heaps of morely changed hands, but judging from the perfect equanimity of the players they were engaged in the Highest of pastimes. They seemed perfectly indifferent to gains or losses. The most fastidious could not have objected to the manuer at the persons in the hall. There was no loud laughing or conversation; nobody got excited. Some tune ago a young man who had lost everything rose from the table THE DEMI-MONDS HAS POSSESSION.

AND SHOT HIMBELF DEAD The ready servants came and carried him away, and the playing was renewed as II nothing had happened. happened.
A word of dispute would not be telerated, and A word of dispute would not be spierated, and indeed the bankers are conspicuously honorable—as honor goes in this place. Of course, disputes would be as damaging to the reputation of the casino as law suits are to insurance companies. Wicked or not, it is a perfectly genteel and decorous place.

seminine element seemed louder in manner and more conspicuous in his dress, and, atthough the behavior was quiet, yet there was that unmistakable air which characterizes the semi-monde. All the seemen were well-dressed, and the majorally good-looking. Seldem have I seen more magnificent diamonds than one of them wore, and one girl was marvelously beautiful. on sunday the ball kept holling.

On sunday the ball kept holling.

The players were mostly natives from the neighboring towns, who had come to Monte Carlo to gain or lose a week's wages. Yet there was one distinguished player, a young German baron, who is spending the winter at San Romo. He is a pale, slender youth, with straight light hair and light eyes, gaing weakly through spectacles. In fact, he has the fargune look of a sickly theological student. However, that young man has been the most celebrated gambler at the Casino this winter, and has less and won one-mously. He stood near the end of the table in an indifferent attitude, and carelessly threw upon different numbers large sums of money. He often put down—nay, it seemed to be his favorite sum—six one thousand franc notes of the Bank of France. Did he gain or lose, double or treble this amount, he exhibited not the slightest concern. The only possible sign of excitement that I could observe was a faint heetic finsh upon his cheeks. At his side sat his secretary keeping the record book, to determine, I suppose, the Inchry numbers: and behind him stood his man-servant. Why he is thus attended would be hard to say, for the pile of bank notes before he had over the teams. A two days before he had over three tundent of the master. A tew days before he had ON SUNDAY THE BALL KEPT BOLLING.

OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS.

I heard, and instead of leaving with his booty ho was there still, and undoubtedly will remain and play until he has not a son left. That is the way the malady works. It was a week last Sunday that is aw him, and an acquaintance talk me that on the following Thursday he won larger sums than ever before; in fact, all the money that the bankers had on the table. His ambition is to break the bank, I suppose.

The fascination of the place is easily understood. I have never seen a more beautiful and attractive spot, and one in which all that nature and art can do is done to induce one to prolong his visit. The Hotel de Paris has no reading room or parker, and consequently the visitors are driven to the home-like reading-room of the Casino and its music hall with its one orchestrs in the afterneon, and the theatre in the evening, and thence naturally into the gambling hall. Here the visitor takes more notice of the gains than the losses, and the desire to "try my luck" grows more and more irresistible. At this point, my advice to any one is to leave, for you are catching the disease. Now I casily understand how the reputation of Nice and Menton has been injured, and why English gentlemen de not allow their sons to spend their winters at either of those places.

I think I may now venture to say OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRANCE

A FEW WORDS IN REGARD TO CLIMATE.

So much has been written on the subject since California has been known as a rival of Southern France, that I feel almoet as if an apology were access ary before I begin. Many of the accounts given of both countries contain much that is absolutely untrue, and which seems to me to be wicked and cruel in the extreme; inasmuch as the glowing statements, manufactured by interested parties, have induced numbers of sick people to leave their confortable homes and to go health-seeking in places where there were sometimes barely the necessities of life. There the poor creatures, bitterly disappointed, have died among strangers. I spent last winter and the winter previous at Santa Barbara, in Southern California, and there I saw so much of this thing that I cannot but feel that the glowing writers, be they professional book-makers in the interest of corporations, or doctors influenced by motivos best known to themselves, will have much to answer for on the final day. Among many people whom I knew in California, whe had loft home very sick, I can only remember two or three that received any benefit; but I knew many that died. That I do not under-estimate the delightfulness of California and Southern France in many respects, I hope will plainly appear in the following lines; but I sincerely hope, too, that it will appear that I do not consider the one or the other the care-all it has been represented.

Both countries have their advantages and their disadvantages. It costs too much muscle, patience, temper and mency to reach Southern Unifornia, for the boats which heave San Francisco for down the coast are, generally speaking, old, dirty and small, and during the season much overcrowded. The stage journey of two or three days, which is the only alternative, is impracticable in winter. There may have been a change for the better in these matters since last June, but I doubt it. On the other hand, the appurtensness of ocean travel between America and Europe are known to be excellent, and ra A PEW WORDS IN REGARD TO CLIMATE. doubt it. On the other hand, the appurtenances of ocean travel between America and Europe age known to be excellent, and railway communication between Paris and the south of the Republic is first-class and speedy.

In California the people with whom the traveler commonly comes in contact are honest and can be trusted, while the same class in France are

upon whose solemn protestations and promises not the slightest dependence can be placed. I am happy in believing what a French priest regretably remarked, that they are a lost race.

The accommodations, the mode of living, the roads, the incilities for ordinary going-about in California are in no respect equal to those in the south of France, while they cost fully as much and often more. Their character, however, is improving every day and after some years will become excellent. The scenery and the blue sky seem equally lovely in both piaces; and I consider the abstract climates, leaving out the wind and dust and fog, as nearly identical, although the temperature varies here with the locality, as It does in California. California has much more wind, fog and dust, and the rainy scason is more dinagreeable than here. Let me parenthelically remark that Lox Angeles being trently miles from the coast has less fog than the other places nearer the sea, while San Barnardino, were it only civilized, would be still better.

To particularies a little about the places here. Nice is cold and, in every way, save in its galety and scenery, inferior to the other resorts. San Remo, just within Italy, I think is the most protected and the warmest of all, especially in the eastern part of the town. The stay of the Russian Empress in, that city has only remited in higher prices. Not even an impersial band of music has relieved its monotony. The Empress walked daily in one of the gardens, but that was the sole within the other of imperial revalty. A LYING SET OF KNAVES,